

WHAT WILSON WANTS

TARIFF BILL IS SURE TO PASS AS OUTLINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

LITTLE CHANCE TO CHANGE IT

Democrats Declare Their Measure Is Not a Free Trade Bill Except in Parts—Receive Many "Epistles of Protest."

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Listening to the debates on the tariff bill in the lower house these days it is heard from one side of the chamber that the measure now under discussion is to bring eventually better living conditions and lower prices for food and raiment, while from the other he hears that the measure is sure to be the forerunner of a "deep damnation for the country." It is a case at the present time of taking your choice of opinions, for as probably most people will agree, the "relief" or the "deep damnation" are matters which the future must decide.

Republicans and Progressives in congress have learned by this time that all the party efforts to make a change in the Underwood bill will be unavailing, certainly as far as the representative chamber is concerned. It is more and more apparent also that the changes which will be made in the senate are to be comparatively few and inconsequential. The Democrats of the upper house seemingly have worked out a scheme of party harmony and unanimity of voting on the tariff, and while debate will be protracted as it always is in the senate, the chances seem to be that the measure will go through very much as Mr. Wilson wants it.

Democrats in congress say that their measure is not a free-trade bill except in parts, and if the American who is not ordinarily given to reading tariff measures in all their provisions will peruse the present one it is likely that he will make up his mind that the Democrats are telling the truth.

Not So Many Free Traders.

It takes only a few days of listening to the speeches made by the members of the dominant party in house and senate at the present time to learn that the out and out free-traders among the Democrats are not as many as once they were. The leaders say that this condition has been brought about by economic changes in the country during the last twenty years.

It has just leaked out in Washington that the Republican members of the ways and means committee some little time ago prepared amendments to the woolen and cotton schedules of the Democratic bill. It is said that these amendments were prepared on the strength of information which was gathered by the lately defunct tariff board. The Republicans of the committee accepted the amendments which one of their party men had prepared, and intended to offer them as substitutes for the Democratic provisions on the woolen and cotton goods imports.

It is said that when the details of these Republican amendments were made known to the business interests concerned in the principal schedules there was a great commotion, and the Republican representatives who had prepared the substitute provisions were told in a hundred telegrams that their amendments would bring about virtually free-trade conditions and that the Democratic bill was "a heap sight better." It seems that the amendments were prepared under a condition of misconception of just what they would do. The Republicans kept quiet about their mistake, but later the details of it were learned and the Democrats are laughing over what they call "the high protectionists' effort to introduce free-trade in woolen and cotton goods."

Big Business Interested.

It may be that the average American who is not engaged in manufacturing or any other lines of business which are quickly and vitally affected by tariff changes may be tired reading what are perhaps considered the dry details of schedule-making, but there is every evidence in Washington that the heads of business concerns and the heads of producing companies of all kinds are intensely interested in the tariff proceedings.

Thousands of letters are coming in to members of congress, irrespective of party, from all parts of the United States. A great many of these letters are "epistles of protest" against the lowering of duties on this thing and that thing, while many others are letters of commendation for the tariff bill as drawn by the Democratic majority in the house. Democrats and Republicans say after reading these letters that the division of opinion in the country is just as it always has been on the subject of the tariff, and that no one will be convinced either that he is right or is wrong until final proof of the righteousness or unrighteousness of new tariff legislation is adduced by actual trial.

The new party men in the house, the Progressives, while they are not formidable in numbers, have been making themselves formidable as a fighting organization. They are not such high protectionists as are the Republicans, but they are higher protectionists than the Democrats. The chief endeavor of the Progressives at the present time is to try to focus public attention on what they consider the absolute necessity of creating a genuine tariff commission which shall be removed from politics.

Congress before long will be asked to legislate again in an effort to restrict immigration. It will be remembered that the house and senate passed an immigration restriction measure at the last session, making ability to read a requirement of admission to this country on the part of the would-be American citizen. President Taft vetoed the bill because of the reading provision. The senate passed the measure over Mr. Taft's veto, but the house failed to do so and the bill did not become a law.

In the senate there is a great majority which is favorable to restricting immigration by means of the reading requirement. The senators say that if such a provision had been in the immigration laws for twenty years ago never would have "troubled" the people, and that other riots elsewhere would have been conspicuous by their absence. In the house there was a large majority in favor of the reading provision, but as it took a two-thirds majority to pass the bill over the president's veto the attempt to do so failed, but only by a narrow margin.

As soon as tariff and currency are out of the way, and perhaps before currency is finally disposed of, congress intends to take up once more the matter of restricting immigration, and it seems certain that the old battle in committees and on the floors of the two houses must be fought all over again. There was a curious combination of elements opposed to the insertion of the reading test into the immigration law. A great many organizations of citizens composed of men of foreign birth or of immediate foreign ancestry, combined with Americans of long descent to combat the enactment of the reading test law.

Call It Un-American.

It always has been supposed that the element of our population which has descended from puritan, pilgrim, or cavalier forebears was opposed strenuously to indiscriminate immigration and "particularly an ignorant immigration." In large part this supposition was proved to be untrue when the immigration bill was up for consideration. Representatives of old-line American families protested against the reading clause, saying it was un-American to deny a man admission to this country because he could not read. The disclosure of this feeling on the part of the descendants of men who came here one, two or three centuries ago, was a good deal of a surprise to members of congress.

The general belief in Washington among party leaders today is that notwithstanding the opposition to the plan to restrict immigration by opposing the reading clause, a bill including it will be introduced before long, and it probably will pass and be signed by the president. This is the feeling in congress as made known by expressions of opinions of the members, but of course conditions may arise which will change the point. Then there also is the possibility that President Wilson, like his predecessor, may veto the measure, although it is said by the Democrats that this is not likely.

Bryan Men Are Favored.

Thus far President Wilson has appointed Democrats to office in about the proportion of three progressives to one conservative. It seems likely that when in the future the patronage lists of the present administration are scanned, it will be found that Secretary of State Bryan must be given indirect credit for having secured appointments for more men than any other member of Mr. Wilson's official family.

Now it must not be understood that the Democrats here say that Mr. Bryan has used his personal influence with the president to secure offices for men and to override the personal influence of other members of the cabinet. The members of the party in Washington do not say this, but they say simply that the appointments which have been made in large part have gone to men of the progressive Democracy type for which Mr. Bryan has stood in the past and stands at present that, therefore, the progressivism of the secretary and the imprint which it has made upon his party has done for men seeking office the service which Mr. Bryan has declined to do personally except in a few instances.

There has been appointed to office some Democrats who, because of their aloofness from politics, have been known neither as progressives nor conservatives. These men stand in the "scholarly class."

Leave Scientists Alone.

The Democrats here say that virtually all the chiefs of the scientific bureaus in Washington are to be left where they are. This means, probably that the forest service and the pure food service and the plant service and the biological service and other services will continue to do their work under the direction of men who have attended to their duties and who have left politics alone. Of course, Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, a scientist, was removed, but taking all the circumstances into consideration, it seems that Dr. Moore really paved the way for his own removal.

Then there is the case of E. Dana Durand, who until recently was chief of the census. No one in Washington laid any charges at the door of Mr. Durand nor was there any intimation that his work had not been of the highest order, but the census directorship always has been regarded more or less as a political office. President Wilson has defended the appointment of Mr. Durand's successor, Mr. Harris of Georgia, who gets the place, is not a statistician, but is said to be a business man of breadth

WILL DECLARE WAR

AUSTRIA HAS DECIDED ON MILITARY ACTION AGAINST MONTENEGRO TUESDAY.

VICTORY WILL BE COSTLY

King Nicholas Declares That His Nation Will Be Defeated in Conflict, but It Will Be at Big Sacrifice to Invaders.

London, England, May 5.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says he hears from a well informed quarter in the Austrian capital that the ministerial council has decided that military action against Montenegro shall begin Tuesday. The correspondent adds that he has been unable to verify the statement.

Agreement Between Two Nations.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in Vienna says he learns that Austria and Italy have made an agreement for eventual parallel action with a view to the pacification of Albania, where the state of anarchy is growing worse.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Vienna says a report has reached that city from Avlona that the troops of the provisional government there surrendered to the Turkish general Djavid Pasha's army. It adds that the members of the provisional government fled or were arrested and court-martialed and that Djavid Pasha appointed Col. Shehab, former commander at Stamboul, as prefect of Avlona.

To Be Costly for Austria.

Paris, France, May 5.—Telegraphing from Cetinje, the correspondent of the Temps says that King Nicholas declares Montenegro will be beaten if Austria attacks her.

"But the victory will be a terribly costly one," the correspondent quotes the king as saying. "It will cost Austria dearer than Algeria cost France, than the Caucasus cost Russia or the Transvaal cost Great Britain."

HAITI'S PRESIDENT IS DEAD

Tancrede Auguste Expires After Having Been in Office Only a Brief Time.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti, May 5.—The president of the republic of Haiti, Gen. Tancrede Auguste, is dead, after a brief illness. He had been in office less than a year.

The national assembly was con-



President Auguste.

voked to elect a successor as chief executive.

Four candidates were prepared to present their claims to the office—Judge Luxembourg Caurin, former minister of the interior; Michel Oreste, a prominent senator; Gen. Beaufosse Laroche, minister of war, and Gen. Bellard.

U. S. MEN RAID GARY LEEVE

Deputy Marshals From Hammond Invade Steel City on Complaint From Chicago.

Hammond, Ind., May 5.—Gary's levee district was raided by deputy United States marshals from Hammond, who swooped down on the resorts where tinkling pianos and shouts of revelry betrayed the nature of the entertainment. Fifty subpoenas were served at the order of federal authorities in Chicago. The owners in a dozen resorts were subpoenaed. The raid was inspired by the federal vice commission, to which the charge of importation of women for improper purposes has been brought.

Witnesses were subpoenaed also on account of the cocaine traffic.

SIX CANAL WORKERS KILLED

Premature Dynamite Explosion Also Injured Forty—Victims Were Indian Laborers.

Corozal, Panama, May 5.—A premature explosion of dynamite killed six and injured forty West Indian laborers engaged in work on the Panama canal.

Negro Losses Damage Suit.

Seattle, Wash., May 5.—Horace R. Clayton, editor of a negro newspaper, lost his suit for \$15,000 damages against a restaurant proprietor who asked him not to patronize his place. Clayton was served, not charged for the meal, and requested not to eat there.

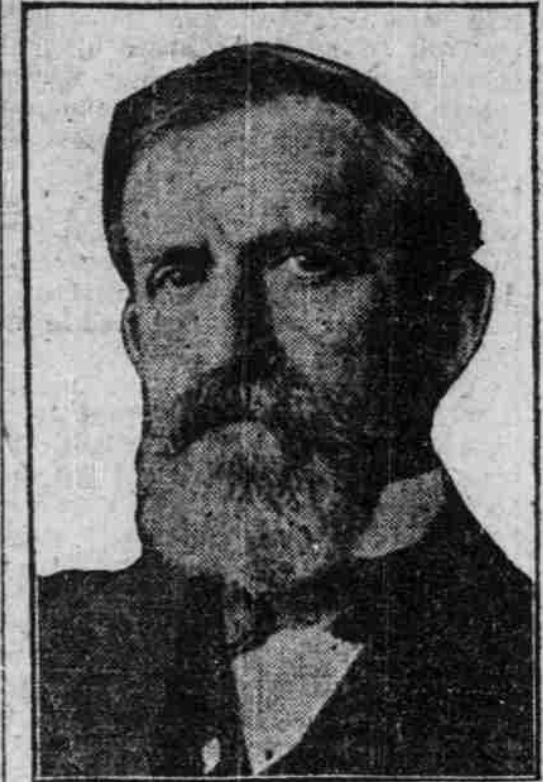
ATTEMPT IS BEING MADE TO STOP MINE PROBE

Senator Kern Sought by Those Interested in West Virginia Properties.

Washington, May 5.—Powerful influence by mine owners and operators is being brought on senators to block the proposed senate investigation into conditions on the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek coal districts of West Virginia.

Senator Kern of Indiana, author of the resolution authorizing the investigation, was sought by those interested in suppressing the inquiry and representatives of New York financial interests having investments in the districts called him on the telephone and urged him to halt the investigation.

Senator Kern said he has in his possession the reports of federal agents which were suppressed by officials of the department of commerce and la-



Senator Kern.

bor. One of these agents told the senator of the alleged barbarous treatment undergone by the miners and their families.

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Evidence already at hand, the senator says, that strikers and their families have been thrown out of their homes and forced to live in tents and that miners were shot down indiscriminately, machine guns at times being used.

LOS ANGELES BANKER HELD

George H. Bixby, Millionaire, in Court on Indictments in Los Angeles Vice Crusade.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 5.—George H. Bixby, millionaire banker of Long Beach, and member of one of the most prominent families in southern California, has been arrested on two grand jury indictments charging him with having contributed to the delinquency of minors, and appeared for arraignment before Judge Wilbur in the juvenile department of the Superior court.

Bixby was arrested at his ranch home, brought to Los Angeles and released on \$10,000 bond, \$5,000 on each indictment.

The arrest of the millionaire furnished the climax of a sensational vice investigation, in the course of which his name was freely mentioned in connection with a resort known as the "Jonquil," operated by Mrs. Rosenberg.

Bixby is nearly fifty years old, and has a wife and five children. He is identified with practically every large enterprise in Long Beach, and many in Los Angeles.

COUNTESS IS FOUND SLAIN

Wife of Earl of Cottenham Killed Herself by Accident, Coroner Decides.

Henley, England, May 5.—"Death by the accidental discharge of her own gun," was the tragic fate of the countess of Cottenham, wife of the earl of Cottenham. The countess' twin sister, daughter of the marquis of Abergavenny, was found dead in 1910 with a gunshot wound through the heart in the grounds of the family residence in Oxfordshire.

The countess of Cottenham first married John Blundell Leigh and also went through the divorce court in 1899, her husband being the plaintiff and the earl of Cottenham the respondent. She married the earl of Cottenham in the same year. There are three sons.

I. W. W. Leaders Arrested. Hopedale, Mass., May 5.—Arturo Giovannitti, Joseph M. Caldwell and Caleb F. Howard, Industrial Workers of the World organizers, who are leading the strike at the foundry of the Draper company, were arrested charged with violating the town ordinances.

Giovannitti and Joseph J. Eitor were tried and acquitted of the charge of the murder of Anna Lopizzo during the strike in Lawrence last year.

Ten Monks Sacrifice Lives. Tokio, May 5.—Ten Buddhist monks, victims of religious mania, sacrificed their lives at Seki in the most painful form of death—self-destruction by fire. Aroused to a frenzy of passion, the priests set fire to the Sanryo temple and then, as the flames spread, marched into the burning structure. Their bodies were burned to ashes.

BLAMED FOR BLAZE

SUFFRAGETTES' HANDS SEEN IN \$500,000 FIRE AT BRADFORD, ENGLAND.

DESTROY VALUABLE FREIGHT

Mysterious Blazes Start on Three Successive Nights—Public School at Aberdeen, Scotland, Partly Burned by the Militant Women.

Bradford, England, May 5.—Extensive sheds belonging to the Midland railroad, containing much freight, were burned here, causing a loss of \$500,000. Nineteen loaded freight cars and quantities of dry goods and carpets were consumed.

Mysterious Fires Frequent.

Mysterious fires have broken out in these sheds on three successive nights. The militant suffragettes were suspected of arson, but there was no proof of this. The latest fire evidently was incendiary, for the firemen discovered it had been started simultaneously in several parts of the building.

Earlier in the night a fire had been started in cars loaded with straw in another yard, apparently to divert attention from the principal scene of operations.

School Set Afire in Scotland.

Aberdeen, Scotland, May 5.—One of the public schools of this city was partly burned by militant suffragettes. The damage amounted to \$2,500. A large quantity of suffrage literature was found scattered about the building.

Complete Franchise in Norway.

Christiania, Norway, May 5.—The constitutional committee of the storting decided unanimously to introduce a bill bestowing the franchise upon women for all elections. With a radical majority in the storting, the passage of the bill is assured.

WILSON GOES UP MONUMENT

President Holds Reception in Tower and Gives Woman His Seat on Trip Down.

Washington, May 5.—President Wilson ascended the Washington monument and held an informal reception in the tower at its summit. The president had strolled away from the White House, accompanied only by Joseph Murphy, one of the secret service men, and had stopped for a few minutes to watch a "kids' ball game," when he suddenly took a notion to join the crowd of tourists who meet at the monument throughout the day. At first the president was not recognized, but when one man spied him and insisted on shaking hands the entire party grouped about the president and greeted him. When he descended the elevator was crowded, so the president gave up his seat to a woman passenger and stood during the down trip, which takes several minutes.

The president returned to the White House after a two days' speaking trip to New Jersey. He expressed himself as pleased with his reception in his home state and confident that the reforms he advocated ultimately would be accomplished.

U. S. WOMAN TO WED COUNT

Ex-Governor of Maryland and Wife Announce Date of Nuptials—Couple to Live in Poland.

Baltimore, May 5.—Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Edwin Warfield announced that their daughter, Louise, would wed Count Vladimir Ledochowski of Poland in this city on May 7.

The ceremony will take place at the Linden avenue home of the ex-governor and will be performed by Cardinal Gibbons. Count Ledochowski is a devout Catholic. Miss Warfield is a Presbyterian.

The date of the wedding will mark the sixty-fifth birthday of the bride's father.

Edwin Warfield, Jr., who is now in Turkey, will accompany the bride and bridegroom to the ancestral estate of Ledochowski, near Warsaw.

HELD FOR MURDER WITH AUTO

Verdict in Case of Lawrence Lindbloom of Chicago, Who Gets Fourteen Years.

Chicago, May 5.—Lawrence Lindbloom, 419 East 25th street, was found guilty by a jury in Judge Cooper's court of murder with an automobile, the first conviction of its kind in Cook county, and, as far as was learned by the state's attorney's office, in the United States. The defendant's punishment was fixed at fourteen years in the penitentiary. Lindbloom was charged with the murder of Joseph Weiss, a cigar manufacturer, Weiss, who was forty-nine years old, died three days later at Mercy hospital of a fractured skull and internal injuries. He was unconscious from the time of the accident to his death.

Assistant Chief Is Bulletproof.

Chicago, May 5.—Harman Schuettler, first deputy superintendent of police, is about to become bulletproof. Nothing less than a cannon ball will bother him in the least if it strikes any part of the middle section of his body. The assistant chief has ordered a bulletproof jacket. It will not be a burden to carry around, for it is to be made of silk.

BATTLE WITH POLICE

AT MONSTER SUFFRAGIST MEETING IN LONDON—OFFICERS IN FISTIC ENCOUNTER.

Attempt of Socialist to Deliver Speech on "Forbidden Territory" Is Signal for Demonstration.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—Barred from Hyde Park, which has been the scene of many riots the past several weeks, London suffragettes precipitate another scene of wild disorder which for a time threatened to result in a serious riot. Only the intervention of James Kier Hardie, Socialist and independent labor member of the house of commons, who was chairman of the meeting, prevented a stampede. The demonstration took place in Trafalgar square during a meeting held under the auspices of the free speech defense committee, and disorders, many times culminating in fistfights between the crowd and police, continued for almost two hours. By the time the marching Socialist, labor and other organizations, with bands playing the Marseillaise, reached Trafalgar square, 20,000 persons had gathered there and as many more in the surrounding streets.

FLASH SENT BY JAPAN.

Sacramento, Cal.—Japan has cabled instructions to its ambassador at Washington, Baron Chinda, to make formal protest against the alien land bill enacted by the California legislature and now awaiting the signature of Gov. Johnson. This was the word sent from San Francisco, following the receipt of a Tokyo cablegram by a Japanese daily newspaper there. The message adds that the position taken by the Japanese government is that the United States government is responsible for the finding of a satisfactory solution of the situation in California under its treaty obligations to Japan.

JAPANESE AVIATOR KILLED.

San Francisco.—Tonko Takeishi, a Japanese aviator, who was trained in the United States, was killed while making a landing from a flight in Japan, according to a cablegram received by the Japanese American, a local Japanese paper. Takeishi endeavored to land at the government reservation of Turakusa and his biplane struck the ground with such force that it was smashed to pieces and the aviator crushed beneath it. Takeishi was well known in Pacific coast cities, where he learned to operate a biplane. He was making the trip for the Osaka Asahi, a newspaper.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white low ear 62@64c, mixed ear 61@61½c.

Flour—Winter patents 35@52.00, fancy 44.55@47.00, do family 33.50@38.50, do extra 32.40@33.50, low grade 33.10@33.25, hard wheat patents 44.65@45, fancy 33.55@42.50, family 33.50@37.75. Northwestern blended rye flour 43.35@44.50, city pure 44.50@4.60, city blended 44.25@4.55.

Hay—No. 1 timothy 18.50@19, standard timothy 17.75@18.25, No. 2 timothy 16.50@16.75, No. 3 timothy 14@14.75, No. 1 clover mixed 16@17, No. 2 clover mixed 14.25@15.25, No. 1 clover 15@16, No. 2 clover 13@14.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 38@39c, standard white 37½@38c, No. 3 36½@37½c, No. 4 white 35@36c, No. 2 mixed 35@36½c, No. 3 mixed 34@35c, No. 4 mixed 33@34c.

Wheat—No. 2 red 1.09@1.12, No. 3 red 1.06@1.09, No. 4 red 86c@1.05.

Eggs—Prime firsts 17½c, firsts 16½c, ordinary firsts 15c, seconds 14c. Poultry—Hens, heavy (over 4 lbs) 15c, (4 lbs and under) 15c, old roosters 10c, springers (1 to 1½ lb) 30@35c, (2 lbs and over) 20@25c; ducks (4 lbs and over) 15c, white (under 4 lbs) 12c; turkeys (8 lbs and over) 16c, young 14c, culls 8c.

Cattle—Shippers 37.50@38.25, extra 38.35@38.40; butcher steers, extra 38.10@38.25, good to choice 37.50@38, common to fair 35.50@37.25; heifers, extra 38@38.25, good to choice 37.25@38, common to fair 35.25@37.15; cows, extra 36.75@37, good to choice 36.25@36.65, common to fair 34.50@36, canners 33.50@35.

Bulls—Bologna 36.25@37.35, fat bulls 37@37.50.

Calves—Extra 38, fair to good 36@37.50, common and large 35.50@37.50.

Hogs—Packers and butchers 10c lower. Light shippers 15c lower. Good fat pigs steady. Selected heavy 88.50@88.55, good to choice packers and butchers 88.50@88.55, mixed packers 88.40@88.50, stags 44.75@47, common to choice heavy fat sows 35.50@37.35, extra 37.90@38, light shippers 37.85@38.55, pigs (100 lbs and less) 35@37.75.

Clipped Sheep—Extra 35.65@37.75, good to choice 35.25@35.60, common to fair 34@35, wool sheep 34.50@36.50.

Clipped Lambs—Extra 37.50, good to choice 37@37.40, common to fair 35@36.85, wool lambs 35@38.25, spring lambs 37.50@42.

TOO MUCH SPEEDING.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Shirl Nigh, 38 years old, was killed instantly, his wife was probably fatally injured and Roger Smith was seriously hurt when the Nigh touring car went rolling from the highway into a field. Mr. Nigh started from his home near Morris town for a drive with his wife, 14-year-old son and Smith. He was letting the car out to 40 miles an hour when he lost control, and the machine left the highway, rolling over three times. Smith was injured about the head.